UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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09/589,666	06/08/2000	Baljeet Singh Baweja	AUS9-2000-0234.US1	9874

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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Application Number: 09/589,666
Filing Date: June 08, 2000
Appellant(s): BAWEJA ET AL.

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Technology Center 2100

J.B. Kraft
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 9/16/2005 appealing from the Office action mailed

4/14/2005.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

No amendment after final has been filed.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,076,109   KIKINIS   6-2000

6,604,130 B2   DONOHO et al.   8-2003

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4-18 and 23-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Kikinis, US 6,076,109 filed 01/30/1997 in view of Donoho et al.(hereafter referred to as

Donoho), US 6,604,130 B2 continuation of application filed 3/19/1999.

Regarding independent claim 4 and dependent claim 5, Kikinis teaches HTML, a first

set of natural language data, with a first set of tags, conveying a first version of the information

of a particular content displayable to users at said display stations in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67.

Kikinis teaches HTL, a condensed version of HTML and thus a second set of natural language

data, with a second set of tags, conveying a second version of condensed displayable information

of the same particular content displayable to users of personal palm-type display computers

connected to remote locations in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67. Kikinis teaches a means for

accessing the second set of natural language data from a received Hypertext Markup Language

document in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67.

Kikinis teaches that both sets of natural language data and identifying tags are available

to the same computer, the proxy server, but does not teach that the two sets of natural language

are combined and contained within the same markup language document file. Donoho teaches

combining two version of the data content within one file and allowing the destination to choose

the appropriate display method in col. 22 lines 15-21. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used this technique of creating the

alternates before the file is requested to have modified Kikinis with the teachings of Donoho to

have completed the work done by the proxy server before the HTML request was received and to

have combined the two versions of the web page into one file allowing the destination computer

to have chosen the display alternative. This would have allowed the requesting browser to have

received the requested data faster because the conversion of the full HTML to the reduced

quality HTML would have already been performed and all that would have been required at that

point would have been to have transmitted the data to the client computer.

Regarding dependent claim 6, Kikinis teaches a browser associated with the personal

palm computer and a means responsive to the second set of tags to transmit the second set of

natural language data to the personal palm computer in fig. 4, col. 2 lines 32-67, and col. 8 lines

16-52.

Regarding dependent claim 7, Kikinis teaches a receiving display station associated

with a personal palm-type display computer and a means whereby the personal palm computer

accesses the World Wide Web through the receiving display station in fig. 4, col. 2 lines 32-67

and col. 8 lines 16-52.

Regarding dependent claim 8, Kikinis teaches a means responsive to said second set of

tags to transmit the second set of natural language data to the personal palm computer in fig. 4,

col. 2 lines 32-67, and col. 8 lines 16-52.

Regarding independent claim 9 and dependent claim 10, Kikinis teaches HTML, a

first set of natural language data, with a first set of tags, conveying a first version of the

information of a particular content displayable to users at said display stations in fig. 4 and col. 2

lines 32-67. Kikinis teaches HTL, a condensed version of HTML and thus a second set of

natural language data, with a second set of tags, conveying a second version of condensed

displayable information of the same particular content displayable to users of personal palm-type

display computers connected to remote locations in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67. Kikinis teaches

a means for accessing at the palm-type display computer the second set of natural language data

from a received Hypertext Markup Language document in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67.

Kikinis teaches that both sets of natural language data and identifying tags are available

to the same computer, the proxy server, but does not teach that the two sets of natural language

are combined and contained within the same markup language document file. Donoho teaches

combining two version of the data content within one file and allowing the destination to choose

the appropriate display method in col. 22 lines 15-21. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used this technique of creating the

alternates before the file is requested to have modified Kikinis with the teachings of Donoho to

have completed the work done by the proxy server before the HTML request was received and to

have combined the two versions of the web page into one file allowing the destination computer

to have chosen the display alternative. This would have allowed the requesting browser to have

received the requested data faster because the conversion of the full HTML to the reduced

quality HTML would have already been performed and all that would have been required at that

point would have been to have transmitted the data to the client computer.

Regarding dependent claim 11, Kikinis teaches accessing the World Wide Web through

a browser including the step of transmitting the second set of natural language data to a personal

palm computer responsive to the second set of tags in fig. 4, col. 2 lines 32-67, and col. 8 lines

16-52.

Regarding dependent claim 12, Kikinis teaches accessing the World Wide Web by a

personal palm computer through an associated receiving display station in fig. 4, col. 2 lines 32-

67, and col. 8 lines 16-52.

Regarding dependent claim 13, Kikinis teaches transmitting a second set of natural

language data to a personal palm computer responsive to a second set of tags in fig. 4, col. 2 lines

32-67, and col. 8 lines 16-52.

Regarding independent claim 14 and dependent claim 15, Kikinis teaches HTML, a

first set of natural language data, with a first set of tags, conveying a first version of the

information of a particular content displayable to users at said display stations in fig. 4 and col. 2

lines 32-67. Kikinis teaches HTL, a condensed version of HTML and thus a second set of

natural language data, with a second set of tags, conveying a second version of condensed

displayable information of the same particular content displayable to users of personal palm-type

display computers connected to remote locations in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67. Kikinis teaches

a means for accessing the second set of natural language data from a received Hypertext Markup

Language document in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67.

Kikinis teaches that both sets of natural language data and identifying tags are available

to the same computer, the proxy server, but does not teach that the two sets of natural language

are combined and contained within the same markup language document file. Donoho teaches

combining two version of the data content within one file and allowing the destination to choose

the appropriate display method in col. 22 lines 15-21. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used this technique of creating the

alternates before the file is requested to have modified Kikinis with the teachings of Donoho to

have completed the work done by the proxy server before the HTML request was received and to

have combined the two versions of the web page into one file allowing the destination computer

to have chosen the display alternative. This would have allowed the requesting browser to have

received the requested data faster because the conversion of the full HTML to the reduced

quality HTML would have already been performed and all that would have been required at that

point would have been to have transmitted the data to the client computer.

Regarding dependent claim 16, Kikinis teaches a means responsive to a second set of

tags to transmit a second set of natural language data to a personal palm computer in col. 8 lines

16-52.

Regarding dependent claim 17, Kikinis teaches a receiving display station associated

with a personal palm-type display computer and a means whereby the personal palm computer

accesses the World Wide Web through a receiving display station in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67.

Regarding dependent claim 18, Kikinis teaches a means responsive to a second set of

tags to transmit a second set of natural language data to a personal palm computer in fig. 4, col. 2

lines 32-67, and col. 8 lines 16-52.

Regarding independent claim 23 and dependent claim 24, Kikinis teaches HTML, a

first set of natural language data, with a first set of tags, conveying a first version of the

information of a particular content displayable to users at said display stations in fig. 4 and col. 2

lines 32-67. Kikinis teaches HTL, a condensed version of HTML and thus a second set of

natural language data, with a second set of tags, conveying a second version of condensed

displayable information of the same particular content displayable to users of personal palm-type

display computers connected to remote locations in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67. Kikinis teaches

a means for accessing the second set of natural language data from a received Hypertext Markup

Language document in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67.

Kikinis teaches that both sets of natural language data and identifying tags are available

to the same computer, the proxy server, but does not teach that the two sets of natural language

are combined and contained within the same markup language document file. Donoho teaches

combining two version of the data content within one file and allowing the destination to choose

the appropriate display method in col. 22 lines 15-21. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used this technique of creating the

alternates before the file is requested to have modified Kikinis with the teachings of Donoho to

have completed the work done by the proxy server before the HTML request was received and to

have combined the two versions of the web page into one file allowing the destination computer

to have chosen the display alternative. This would have allowed the requesting browser to have

received the requested data faster because the conversion of the full HTML to the reduced

quality HTML would have already been performed and all that would have been required at that

point would have been to have transmitted the data to the client computer.

Regarding dependent claims 25-28, Kikinis teaches at least one additional set of natural

language data conveying an additional version of condensed displayable information of the same

particular content displayable to users of other personal palm-type display computers connected

to remote locations and at least one additional set of tags identifying at least one additional set of

natural language data in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67.

Regarding dependent claims 29-32, Kikinis teaches a first set of natural language data

which includes a portion of a second set of natural language data in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67.

Regarding dependent claim 33, Kikinis teaches a proxy server associated with a

browser for transmitting proxy condensed versions of Web HTML document to personal palm-

type computer and a means for overriding proxy servers to thereby permit the accessing by palm-

type computers of a second set of natural language data conveying a second version of

condensed displayable data in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67.

Regarding dependent claim 34, Kikinis teaches normally providing a condensed

version of Web HTML documents to personal palm-type computers and overriding proxy servers

to thereby permit the accessing by palm-type computer of a second set of natural language data

conveying a second version of condensed displayable data in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67.

(10) Response to Argument

Regarding Appellant's argument in page 6 that the combination of Kikinis and Donoho et al. (hereinafter "Donoho") is made solely in light of Appellant's own teaching, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Donoho teaches in col. 21 lines 51-63 that MIME is a communication standard widely used for Internet transport of messages. Donoho teaches in col. 21 lines 54-60 that it uses a subset of the MIME standard established in the year 1993. Since Kikinis is transporting web page information from a server to a client via the Internet, as shown in fig. 1 and 7, the Examiner believes that the Internet transport teachings of Donoho are relevant and would have been known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Kikinis is concerned with two forms of originating information, a full version and a reduced version of the information. Kikinis also teaches an embodiment functioning on email messages in fig. 6 and col. 13 lines 23-30, thus strengthening the Examiner's belief that the one of ordinary skill in the art would have had knowledge of the advantages of the MIME Internet transport standard at the time of the invention. Thus, the Examiner maintains that the teachings and motivations for combining Kikinis and Donoho to teach and suggest all of the limitations of the claimed invention comes from Kikinis and Donoho and not solely in light of Appellant's own teaching.

Regarding Appellant's argument in pages 6 and 7 that there is no teaching in the combination of references of the use of tags to define the two versions of the same content, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. The Examiner believes Kikinis does in fact teach two separate formats, composed of unique tags defining the two versions of the same content. The versions described by Kikinis are the full-functioning HTML version and the reduced complexity HTL version. Thus, Kikinis teaches two versions of the content with two different types of tags for

each version. What the Examiner admits Kikinis does not teach is combining the two sets into

one single document, and thus the Examiner relies on the teachings found in Donoho for this

aspect. Donoho teaches an alteration method which gives the power of selection to the receiving

client. Both versions are combined into one single document as is taught by Donoho in col. 22

lines 15-22. Thus, the Examiner believes the teaching of Donoho would have motivated one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the two independent

versions taught by Kikinis, HTML and HTL, into one single version. Thus, the Examiner

maintains that the Kikinis and Donoho in combination teach and suggest the use of tags to define
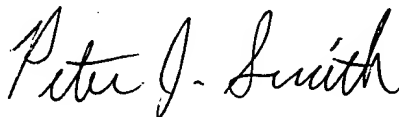
two versions of the same content.

Regarding Appellant's argument in page 7 that the combination of references does not

teach at least one additional set of natural language data identified by at least one additional set

of tags, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. The Examiner believes Kikinis teaches this feature

in fig. 4 and col. 2 lines 32-67, and further to clarify this feature is taught in fig. 8 and col. 15

lines 9-22. The Examiner believes Kikinis teaches encoding natural language in an additional set

of tags which can be interpreted by the client computer according to its capabilities. In this

manner, natural language data can be incorporated into the document transmitted to the client

computer, and identified by it's own, or as claimed an additional, set of tags. Thus, the Examiner

maintains that Kikinis and Donoho in combination teach and suggest the use of at least one

additional set of natural language data identified by at least one additional set of tags.
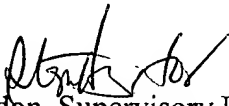
For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,
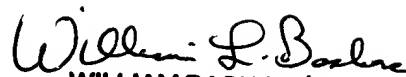
Peter J. Smith
November 8, 2005

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